(i) Process of planning in tribal development should commence at the lowest level administratively feasible. There should be greater association of tribals in the planning process through the Tribes Advisory Council at the state level wherever these exist as also through the committees at project level and existing Panchayatiraj institutions.

(ii) The project level administration should be greater association of tribals lution of powers administrative as well as financial. In this connection, however, not all states favoured the idea of single-line administration at the project level.

(iii) Arrangements should be made by the States for ensuring prompt releases of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to ITDPs.

(iv) A national Policy on Rehabilitation of displaced tribals should be formulated. The States, however, suggested that the policy must envisage provision for land for the displaced tribals. It must also provide for employment to the families of the displaced tribals in the project.

(v) Existing legislations/regulations under the Vth Scheduled should be strengthened to check land alienation in tribal areas and their implementation should be stepped up for early detection and disposal of cases. Mobile courts were suggested for early disposal of land alienation cases.

(vi) Tribals should be involved more intimately for the protection, conservation and expansion of forest cover. Forest based industries which procure raw-materials from the tribals, should be set up in the tribal areas.

(vii) Commercial vending of liquor in the tribal areas should be abolished.

(viii) Reservation for scheduled tribes in employment in government and public sectors should be implemented to reach the prescribed percentages at various levels. Pre-recruitment training may be arranged for posts wherever it is felt necessary.

(ix) Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980 should be amended to provide for allotment of degraded forests land to tribals for raising trees with usufructory right. The revised National Forest Policy should be sensitive to the needs of the tribals.

(x) New Education Policy srould be implemented for improving literacy amongst scheduled tribes. Scholarships to the scheduled tribe boys and girls, both pre-matric and post-matrict should be disbursed in time.

(xi) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) which has been recently set up, should evolve strategies in right earnest in coordination with the state federations for marketing of tribal produce.

(xii) The recommendations made on the Personnel Policy by Maheshwar Prasad Group on Administrative Arrangements and Personnel Policy should be implemented to attract right quality of staff to the tribal areas.

(xiii) The states levying royalty on minor forest produce should consider it for abolition.

New Cooperative movement for Production of Oilseeds

*354. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start a new cooperative movement for the production of oilseeds on the pattern of 'Operation Flood' to solve perenial shortage of edible oils;

(b) if so, what are the details of such a proposal and the action taken so far in this direction; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps Government propose to take to overcome the shortage of edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) No, Sir. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) is however financing a project on

edible oil and oilseeds production and marketing in the cooperative sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to overcome the shortage of edible oils Government are trying to increase production of oilseeds by launching National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Project on edible oil and oilseed production and marketing. Besides, Government are implementing two Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP). Import of edible oil is also being made to bridge the gap between the demand and indigenous availability.

Production of Films with Emphasis on National Unity

*355. SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD: DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the production of feature and TV films with emphasis on national unity, integrity and solidarity, by way of offering awards to the producers of such films; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The production of feature films in India is primarily in the private sector. However, the National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting does provide loan to producers intending to make good quality films. Further the Corporation also provides facilities, though in a limited way, for exhibition of such films in theatres constructed by it under its loaning facilities. Apart from this, the Directorate of Film Festivals conducts each year on behalf of the Government, the National Films Festival which aims at encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different regions of the country and promoting integration and unity of the nation. Under the aegis of the Festival, there are specific Awards for the best feature film of national integration, *i.e.* named Nargis Dutt Award in 1982), best feature film on social issues such as prohibition, woman and child welfare, antidowry, drug abuse etc.

As a matter of Policy Doordarshan also encourages production of programmes promoting national integration and communal harmony. Doordarshan have a scheme of Annual Awards under which Best Production and Individual excellence awards are given for various productions. The scope of the scheme is proposed to be expanded to give awards to Doordarshan programmes promoting national integration.

Setting up of Consumer Protection Machinery

*356. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Government going slow on consumer protection", as reported in *'The Hindustan Times'* dated the 9th December, 1987;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments have so far set up the threetier consumer protection redressal Machinery provided under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986;

(c) the reasons for not setting up the above-mentioned machinery under the said Act; and

(d) by when the Central Government propose to implement the Act effectively in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.